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Ethiopians are directing this war, a source said, they certainly learned Spanish in a hurry.

Jijiga Battle Recounted; Somalis Admit Its Loss

By David Lamb

DJIBOUTI, March 8.—Ethiopian forces have recaptured Jijiga, the last significant Somali stronghold in the Ogaden region, and now hold the key towns in the region, neutral diplomatic sources here confirmed yesterday. (From Nairobi, the Associated Press reported that today, for the first time, a Somali radio broadcast admitted that Jijiga, in the north of the Ogaden, has been recaptured by the Ethiopians. A spokesman for the Western Somali Liberation Front was quoted as saying that after two weeks of heavy fighting over Jijiga, rebel forces retreated to the "mountains and countryside" to carry on resistance.)

The Ethiopians, led by Cubans and equipped with Soviet tanks and other weapons, are trying to cut off the retreating Somalis and destroy them as an effective fighting force, the Djibouti sources said. The Somalis reportedly left large stockpiles of weapons in the mountains around Jijiga. The Ethiopians, led by Cubans and equipped with Soviet tanks and other weapons, are trying to cut off the retreating Somalis and destroy them as an effective fighting force, the Djibouti sources said. The Somalis reportedly left large stockpiles of weapons in the mountains around Jijiga.

Foreign reporters have not been allowed to travel to the battlefield. But sources in this former French colony bordering Ethiopia and Somalia gave this account of a three-day final attack on Jijiga. Ethiopian forces supported by more than 100 Soviet-built tanks stormed the town and approached it from the north. Using heavy artillery and air support, they broke through Somali defenses in about 10 hours.

Somali reinforcements, but they did not arrive in time to stem the Ethiopian advance, and Jijiga fell on Sunday. Civilians in the town, all of them Somalis, fled. Heavy seasonal rains hampered the Somali attempts to remove weapons and equipment, and much of it was left behind. The So-

malis pulled back to Dagabur, a town about 100 miles southeast of Jijiga. It is there that the next battle may be fought.

Military analysts here point out that the Ethiopians are now in a position to push into Somalia and make a run for the towns of Hargeisa and Berbera. But these neutral observers, with access to reliable battlefield information, do not think that this is the Ethiopian intent.

Bargaining on Claims

Instead, they feel that the Ethiopians will use their advantage as a bargaining lever. They could, for instance, threaten to invade Somalia, and to destroy the troops around Jijiga unless the Mogadishu government renounces its claims to the Ogaden. The Ethiopian counteroffensive—described here as a classic Soviet military operation—reportedly is being commanded by Soviet Gen. Vasily Ivanovich Petrov, one of Moscow's top-ranking officers, who has set up headquarters in an old French home in Dire Dawa, 70 miles west of Jijiga. Many of the Cubans involved in the fighting recently left Angola, being transported in Soviet ships from Aden, Southern Yemen, to the Ethiopian port of Assab, African sources here said.

Neutral observers said that monitored battle communications are apparently being handled by Cubans but not Russians. If Ethiopians are directing this war, a source said, they certainly learned Spanish in a hurry. The U.S. State Department has estimated that 1,000 Russians and 11,000 Cubans are in Ethiopia. For a long time, the Ethiopian government denied their presence; then it said that they were doctors and technicians. Not until last week did Ethiopia admit that Cubans were at the front line.

Russia's Goal

Last autumn, the Soviet Union abandoned Somalia, a long-time ally, and threw its support behind Ethiopia. Moscow clearly hopes that an Ethiopian victory in the Ogaden will topple the Mogadishu regime of President Mohammed Siad Barre and allow the Soviet Union to re-establish its influence in Somalia.

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STUCK IN THE MUD—An auto storage lot for a repair shop in Frazier Park, Calif., after a sea of mud oozed over the area following record rains in the state.

Agreement to Meet Again

Mini-Accord Ends Belgrade Talks

By David A. Andelman

BELGRADE, March 8 (NYT).—The 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe today concluded nearly eight months of often bitter debate on issues of security and the free movement of people and ideas, and prepared to adjourn.

Delegates from 33 European countries and the United States and Canada adopted a brief final document with no mention of failures to observe human rights and only a passing nod to the issues that have divided East and West in Belgrade since the middle of last year.

"Consensus was denied and

this I profoundly regret," U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg told the conferees in his concluding statement this afternoon. "Efforts to squelch the truth at Belgrade or at home or in any country will not change the truth."

The only agreement here was to meet again in Madrid on Nov. 11, 1980, to continue a review of the progress toward implementation of the Helsinki agreement. That accord, signed in the Finnish capital in 1975 by the heads of state of each of these 35 nations, was designed to guarantee military and political security in Europe together with a broad range of human and personal rights, free exchange of information and economic data and free movement of people between the major power centers of Europe.

Agreement even on this simple closing document was stalled for nearly a week by the refusal of the delegation of Malta to approve a document that did not provide for future reviews of the "Mediterranean question"—discussion of demilitarization of the Mediterranean and debates on the situation in the Middle East and on Cyprus.

The Helsinki agreement provides for periodic discussion of such questions but not for a regular full-scale review. Most diplomats here feared that the principal thrust of the Helsinki accord would be diverted by brooding all 35 countries in regular discussions of Middle East problems that are of direct concern to few of the signatories.

A compromise wording allowing a routine discussion in Madrid was finally agreed on today after heavy pressure on the Maltese government by Italy, its closest neighbor, and Britain, its former colonial ruler.

This afternoon, following formal adoption of the final document, the delegations began their closing, summary comments, with each of the 35 nations allotted 20 minutes to develop its view of the past eight months of work. The summaries are expected to last two days and raise again most of the key issues that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

The Hague Shuns A Commitment On Neutron Bomb

From Wire Dispatches

THE HAGUE, March 8.—The government pledged today that, before East-West talks about the neutron bomb, it would not give Washington a prior commitment to deploy the new weapon in the event that the talks failed.

Premier Andreas van Agt made the promise in parliament when questioned about a Dutch newspaper report that the United States had a three-stage plan to put to its NATO allies on the future of the bomb.

According to the report, President Carter would authorize production of the weapon, a small warhead that could be placed on Lance missiles and artillery shells and reportedly could produce twice the deadly radiation of other atomic bombs, killing people while causing little damage to buildings.

In the second phase of the alleged U.S. plan, Washington would offer to bargain with the Soviet Union about the bomb. In the third stage, NATO allies would deploy it if the East-West talks failed to produce curbs on the bomb's use.

Mr. van Agt declined to confirm existence of the alleged U.S. plan. But he said that the government would resist any U.S. pressure for a prior commitment on deploying it.

With Policy Role Communists Support New Andreotti Regime

ROME, March 8 (AP).—Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti reached agreement tonight on a five-party pact under which the Communist party would support the government for the first time in 31 years.

After a six-hour meeting of party leaders, Mr. Andreotti's office announced that guidelines had been agreed on to tackle political violence, education and the economy and to negotiate austerity measures with the leftist-controlled trade unions.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Andreotti's Christian Democrats, the Communists, the Socialists and two small parties, the Democratic Socialists and the Republicans. Details of the program will be announced later.

Another party, the conservative Liberals, who had joined a previous pact that helped an all-Christian Democrat minority government rule from July, 1976, until last January, charged Mr. Andreotti with conceding too much to the Communists and announced that they would oppose the new arrangement.

The five parties will meet again tomorrow to discuss the new cabinet which probably will include only Christian Democrats, with the possible exception of a few nonpolitical technical experts.

After the meeting, a Communist leader, Giorgio Napolitano, said his party had expressed "agreement in principle." But he underlined that the new arrangement gives the Communists the right to "verify day by day" the government's performance, especially in the fields of economy and social justice.

Differences Remain

In an editorial prepared for tomorrow, the Christian Democratic organ *"Il Popolo"* said that every party "had to pay a price" to allow for the formation of Italy's 36th postwar government. But it added:

"The basic differences between the parties, and especially between the Christian Democrats and the Communists, are certainly not canceled."

Under Mr. Andreotti's formula, the Communists will get no cabinet posts but will be on an equal footing with other parties in negotiating government policies and monitoring their fulfillment.

In exchange, the Communists will cast their votes in Parliament in favor of the government rather than merely abstaining, as they have done in crucial circumstances under the 1976 arrangement.

Almost two months ago, a formal statement by the U.S. Department of State urged Italians to give no further power to the Communists.

Mr. Andreotti and other leaders of the Christian Democrats, the major pro-U.S. party, argued that any alternative to a compromise could only be worse. Possible alternatives would have been an all-leftist minority government or elections three years ahead of time.

It took Mr. Andreotti 52 days of bargaining, with his own party, as well as with the Communists and the other parties, to have his formula accepted. He staved off a threatened revolt by 100 of his party's 263 deputies, who objected to such a link with the largest Communist party in the West.

The Communists, for their part,

gave up their original demand for cabinet posts in what they termed a national unity "emergency government" to get Italy out of its worst social and economic crisis since the end of World War II.

Also Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist party secretary-general, who has gone as far as pledging loyalty to NATO, had to tackle differences in his own party. Many members thought that with 34 per cent of the electorate the Communists should not settle for a formula that, after all, will leave the Christian Democrats alone in the government.

The Christian Democrats drew just four percentage points more than the Communists in the 1976 elections, which so split the

Parliament that no lasting majority is possible.

Many experts believe Mr. Andreotti's formula has helped to postpone elections for just a year. Some party leaders have said they settled for it because of other major political deadlines this year. These include almost nationwide local elections, divisive popular referendums on such issues as abortion and state subsidies to parties, in the spring, and the election by Parliament of a new head of state in December, to succeed President Giovanni Leone, a Christian Democrat.

The president is largely a ceremonial figure in Italy, except in political crises, since it is up to him to name the premier-designate and to call early elections.

In Split With Majority

Spanish Socialists Withdraw From Constitution Committee

MADRID, March 8 (AP).—Spain's Socialist opposition pulled out of a parliamentary commission drafting Spain's new constitution yesterday charging that Premier Adolfo Suarez and his ruling Union of the Democratic Center were trying to rig the Constitution and were reneging on holding municipal elections. The Socialists' move ended nine months of good relations with Premier Suarez.

The party seems to be striking out on its own in an apparent bid for power. Political analysts today had serious reservations that Felipe Gonzalez, 36, and his Spanish Socialist Workers party would succeed.

Newspapers called the Socialists' move "open political war." Mr. Suarez's government was reported concerned that disaffection within the first freely elected Cortes (parliament) in 41 years might spread.

The pullout by the Socialists, who ran second in Spain's parliamentary elections in June and who are favored to win the municipal elections whenever they are held, threatened to delay approval of the new constitution and upset a timetable for both the municipal elections and new parliamentary elections planned after the constitution is ratified in a national referendum.

The Spanish Communist party, which polled far behind Mr. Suarez's Centerists and the Socialists, reacted coldly to the PSOE withdrawal. Communist general secretary Santiago Carrillo said if there were walkouts every time there was a disagreement then the Cortes could not function. He said the Communists would not withdraw from the parliamentary commission. The PSOE representative on the commission, Gregorio Peces Barba, said his party was withdrawing because of differences over clauses in the draft constitution on education and labor relations.

The PSOE earlier announced a series of public meetings to demand that the government give a date for the municipal elections. It said that Mr. Suarez failed to keep a public promise to hold the important elections by the end of last year.

Mr. Suarez's party called the PSOE actions irresponsible and "a catastrophic way to try to get power."

The Premier's party has 165 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, 11 short of a majority. The Socialists have 118 but so far have been unable to defeat the government on a key motion. The Communists have 20 seats. Mr. Suarez is protected by the present Constitution that does not require the government to resign even if it loses a vote of confidence.

Meanwhile, sit-ins protesting prison sentences given to four Catalan members of Spain's leading pantomime group were held today in Barcelona and Madrid.

The four, three actors and an actress of Els Joglars mime company received two years' imprisonment each after a court-martial convicted them of insulting the armed forces through a play depicting the 1914 execution of a Catalan anarchist and a Polish officer.

The director of Els Joglars, Albert Boadella and another actor, Ferran Rane, fled before the trial could be held.

In Bilbao, the government today approved a demonstration on Sunday, expected to draw 100,000 persons to protest the construction of a nuclear power plant in the Basque region.

Disputes Interpretation of Resolution 242

Allon Challenges Begin View on Withdrawal

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, March 8 (NYT).—Former Foreign Minister Yigal Allon charged today that Prime Minister Menachem Begin's controversial interpretation of a United Nations resolution that calls for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands impeded peace negotiations and damaged Israel's credibility.

Mr. Allon, who was foreign minister in the Labor party government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, challenged Mr. Begin during a session of the Knesset and called for a full-scale debate on the Prime Minister's views. The call for a debate was rejected along partisan lines.

Mr. Allon's challenge was the latest dissent from Mr. Begin's Likud-led government's position that Security Council Resolution 242, which served to convene brief Geneva conference of 1973, did not necessarily call for Israeli withdrawal from all fronts of Arab lands captured during the 1967 war.

In recent days, Begin administration officials have been saying

that Resolution 242 need not apply to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Israeli-held Arab territories that Mr. Begin has long asserted are properly part of the historic land of Israel.

Key Word

The Israelis have long clung to the UN resolution because, while it calls for Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories, it does not use the word "all." Nevertheless, the resolution is widely construed to mean some form of withdrawal on all fronts of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and the Sinai Desert.

This was the view of the previous Labor government and is also the view of the United States, which has been increasingly agitated by the Begin government's current position. The dispute over interpreting 242 is certain to be a major subject of discussion between Mr. Begin and President Carter when the Prime Minister visits him in Washington next week.

In reply to Mr. Allon, Mr. Begin repeated his preferred formulation that the present govern-

ment accepted the UN resolution as the basis for discussing peace and that there was no contradiction of an Israeli military presence in both territories for security purposes.

Mr. Begin is proposing a form of civil rule for the 1.1 million Palestinian Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza with the retention of an Israeli military presence in both territories for security purposes.

Reply to Officers

The Prime Minister's office late today issued a reply by Mr. Begin to an unusual letter sent to him yesterday by more than 900 army reservists and officers who questioned whether Mr. Begin's hard line on the West Bank and Gaza was imperiling the peace process.

The letter has caused considerable interest in Israel and some observers said they could not recall a similar instance of a large number of military men publicly questioning the policies of a prime minister.

Mr. Begin's reply was brief. He chided the signers for making the letter public before it was delivered. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Joshua Nkomo (right) listens as the Security Council discusses the Rhodesian issue.

Sharply Critical of British

Rhodesian Guerrillas Take Fight to UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 8 (UPI).—Black guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe accused Britain today of stalling out their struggle in Rhodesia and promised stepped-up warfare if Prime Minister Ian Smith's agreement with black leaders is not rejected.

The co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, angered by Mr. Smith's move and what they said was British acquiescence, came to the United Nations to demand that the 15-nation Security Council condemn the "internal agreement" and to insist that UN economic sanctions against Rhodesia be maintained.

The Patriotic Front, representing 15,000 to 20,000 guerrillas, is included in any agreement to turn rule in Rhodesia over to the black majority and end an independent state of apartheid, they said.

Otherwise, Mr. Nkomo told reporters, "there is no alternative but to intensify the war—not because we want it that way, but

because there is no other course." But Mr. Nkomo rejected reports that the Front might invite Cuba to send troops. "We fight our own wars," he said. "We do not ask others to fight for us."

Mr. Smith signed his agreement with three black moderates—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabandani Sithole and tribal chief Jeremiah Chirau—as a

Amnesty Unit Asks Probe in Argentina

LONDON, March 8 (UPI).—Amnesty International today called on the Argentinean government to investigate the recent deaths of four political prisoners said to have been executed on the day of their release from jail.

The human rights organization said that it had received reliable reports that four political prisoners were executed on a railway line near La Plata Prison on Feb. 2, just after their release.

U.S. British effort to work out a separate plan with the Patriotic Front failed.

Mr. Mugabe said that Britain's reluctance to replace the white-dominated Rhodesian military with troops of the Patriotic Front had stalled the talks. "We not only want political power," he said. "We also want military power. Our forces have to take the place of the present military forces."

Now, Mr. Mugabe said, Britain "is trying to get the so-called internal settlement recognized." Mr. Nkomo added that London now appears to be backing away from principles of the U.S.-British plan, and "whether the Americans are doing the same thing, we don't know."

British Foreign Secretary David Owen is expected to appear before the Security Council later this week. "We are waiting to see how the British behave here," he said.

If Mr. Owen continues to seek (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Conferees With Leaders

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UPI).—Marshal Tito conferred with 18 congressional leaders today and was guest of honor at a State Department luncheon given by Vice-President Mondale.

Marshal Tito arrived at the State Department during a snowfall and was applauded as he entered the diplomatic lobby, where he and Mr. Mondale toured a Yugoslav photo exhibit. The earlier meeting at Blair House with senators and representatives included House Speaker Thomas O'Neill and Senators Frank Church, George McGovern, Jacob Javits and other members of the Foreign Relations Committee.

12 Reported Arrested

Protest by Jewish Women Halted Outside Lenin Library

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, March 8.—Dozens of uniformed and plainclothes police stopped a protest demonstration today before it started by Jewish and other women dissidents outside the Lenin Library.

One of the women was arrested after revealing a sign around her neck that showed a Star of David and read "Let my people go." Western journalists saw five women arrested, including two who had signs ripped from their necks before being led away. Jewish sources said later that 12 women were picked up either at the library or nearby. Seven others were reportedly prevented from leaving their homes.

In an "appeal to the world's women" given to Western journalists earlier, the women protested that the Soviet authorities will neither allow them to emigrate nor tell them why they are being denied exit visas. "We are doomed to continue the life of uncertainty far away from our relatives without the possibility of bringing up our children in Jewish traditions and to get jobs according to our qualifications," the appeal said.

The protest was signed by 44 women who said that they would go on a hunger strike today, a national holiday here in honor of women. More than 30 had indicated they would participate in the demonstration at the Lenin Library.

Steps Blocked

When reporters approached the library about 15 minutes before the demonstration was to begin,

Danish Vote Aids Party of Premier

COPENHAGEN, March 8 (UPI).—The Social Democrats and the conservatives gained in municipal elections held yesterday and politicians said the results strengthened the minority government of Social Democrat Premier Anker Jørgensen.

The elections did not affect parliamentary representation, but the results were indicative of the popularity of the political parties 13 months after the last general elections.

The Social Democrats won 38.3 per cent of the municipal vote compared to 33 per cent in the 1974 municipal elections and 37 per cent in the general elections. The Conservatives won 4.5 per cent of the vote compared to 9.2 per cent in 1974 and 8.5 per cent in the general elections.

Exhaust-Fume Protest

STOCKHOLM, March 8 (AP).—A group of about 75 women and children blocked a downtown intersection for 30 minutes today in a protest against exhaust fumes in Stockholm, the police said. No arrests were made and nobody was reported injured.

Police Report the Kidnapping Of Belgian Baron in Antwerp

ANTWERP, Belgium, March 8 (AP).—A wealthy Belgian businessman, Baron Charles Victor Bracht, was kidnapped somewhere between his home and office in downtown Antwerp yesterday, police officials confirmed today.

Baron Bracht, 63, chairman of companies dealing in tropical plantations and Belgian real estate, was the second Belgian baron to be kidnapped in six weeks.

Prosecutor Julien van Hoeylandt said that kidnapping was for political motives or whether a ransom had been asked, he said: "I don't know."

Tight Secrecy

A police emergency committee is dealing with the case and has evidently decided to put tight secrecy on the kidnapping.

Mr. Van Hoeylandt only said that the family of Baron Bracht had alerted police last night when he did not return home. The prosecutor appealed to the "solidarity of the press" to cooperate with the police "so that the victim will be brought back to his family in good health."

Another Belgian baron, Edouard Jean Empain, 41, one of Europe's wealthiest industrialists, was kidnapped in Paris on Jan. 23. Reports that his kidnappers asked for a ransom of up to 100 million French francs (\$20 million) have not been officially confirmed.

The family of the baron refused to discuss the case, as did the baron's office.

The prosecutor declined to say at what time and where the kidnapping took place, whether there were any witnesses or any other details.

Violence in Turkey

ANKARA, March 8 (Reuters).—Police violence in Turkey took 69 lives in the first two months of this year, but the rate of killings is dropping, Interior Minister İrfan Özaydın said at a press conference today.

He said 41 persons were killed during January, 28 in February, and two in the first week of March.

they found barricades blocking the steps leading to a large plaza in front of the building where the women had planned to gather. At least a dozen uniformed militia and perhaps 50 plainclothes policemen were stationed around the library and on the sidewalk between the street and the plaza.

When Irina Gidengor, one of the leaders of the protest group, approached with another woman, about two dozen men formed a circle around them and seven Western newsmen. Two other women appeared seconds later.

While the women were being taken away, other plainclothes policemen maintained the tight circle around the newsmen. When a reporter tried to move down the street, he was physically blocked by one of the men. A few minutes later, after the women were out of sight, the reporters were allowed to leave.

One of the women reportedly arrested on her way to the demonstration was Irina McClellan, the wife of an American professor of Russian history who has been prevented from joining her husband in the United States since their marriage here in 1974.

GIs, S. Koreans Begin Maneuvers Assailed by Reds

SEOUL, March 8 (UPI).—More than 100,000 U.S. and South Korean troops today launched their biggest military exercise since the 1950-1953 Korean War.

North Korea and other Communist countries condemned the 11-day ground-air-sea operation as a threat to peace in Asia.

The war games, code-named Team Spirit 78, began near the Demilitarized Zone dividing Korea and off the southeastern coast.

Military officials said that the maneuvers would include a river crossing, a beach landing and an air drop.

Joining 20,000 Americans stationed in Korea were 23,000 U.S. combat personnel from bases in the United States and the Pacific.

Stuttgart Trial of Two Delayed Over Security

STUTTGART, March 8 (AP).—The trial of two suspected terrorists accused of murdering three U.S. soldiers was postponed yesterday to March 15 because the nation's highest court refused to suspend special courtroom security measures.

The high court said it wants to investigate security measures that defense lawyers object to.

After waiting all night for his return, police called headquarters in Antwerp. They issued the kidnapping alert after checking the baron's activities yesterday.

Baron Bracht is of German origin. His main business interests are in rubber and palm-oil plantations in Zaire and building construction in Belgium. He also has interests in an insurance company.

Giscard Says Left's Promises Would Mean Economic Chaos

PARIS, March 8 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing issued a "serious warning" to the French not to vote for the left in the legislative elections this month if they want to avoid economic chaos.

During the last meeting of the Cabinet before the first round of voting on Sunday, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that "the French economy is not in a position to stand the accumulated electoral promises."

"The load they represent is incompatible with the stability of our prices and of our currency. It is my duty to give this serious warning so that the French cannot say that they were misled."

His warning was his second in two days and coincided with a new report on the French economy submitted by Prime Minister Raymond Barre. The report said that in the first three months of 1978 inflation had slowed down, bringing the average annual rate down to 5 per cent compared to 9 per cent last year.

He also said that unemployment had dropped from 5.5 per cent of the work force last August to 4.6 per cent in January.

Although the Socialist and Paria Bomb Blasts

PARIS, March 7 (Reuters).—Three bombs exploded here early yesterday, but caused no casualties, police said.



RUNNING WATER—With her son tightly strapped to her back a woman in Ber, Mali, goes through an important part of her daily chores. She is collecting water from a well dug in this arid region, north of Timbuktu, with the assistance of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Food Program.

7 Million Are Near Starvation in Sahel, UN Aide Says

ROME, March 8 (UPI).—The director-general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization said today that 7 million people in the sub-Saharan Sahel region of Africa are near starvation because of severe drought conditions.

Edouard Saouma said that the Sahel drought is as serious as the one that resulted in thousands of deaths in the region in 1973-74 and blamed richer countries, especially in the industrialized West, for not contributing enough food and financial aid.

Mr. Saouma, who returned from a tour of the area, said the food-aid target set by the UN World Food Conference in 1974 of 10 million tons of grain a

year to the Sahel had never been reached.

"Food deficit, hunger, widespread malnutrition—the situation there is again dramatic," Mr. Saouma said of the region, an area south of the Sahara Desert that includes Mali, Cape Verde, Senegal, Mauritania, Niger, Upper Volta, Chad, Gambia and Ghana.

Rainy Season Due

In the short term, Mr. Saouma said, the Sahel region needs at least 467,000 tons of food and 124,000 tons of emergency grain reserves stationed in remote areas before the rainy season.

Although total aid to the Sahel region since 1973 had reached \$538 million, Mr. Saouma said this was not enough. He said FAO's target of raising individual countries' food-aid contributions from three-tenths of 1 per cent to seven-tenths of 1 per cent had not been reached except in the case of the Netherlands and Sweden.

Mr. Saouma, a Lebanese, said he agreed with a statement by William Ekeke, director of the Organization of African Unity, that richer nations had been callous to the needs of poorer countries.

Mr. Saouma acknowledged, however, that the FAO had no means of assessing if the recipient Sahel countries efficiently used the aid already given them.

In Emotional Philippine Campaign

Jailed Marcos Foe Puts Daughter, 7, on Stump

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, March 8 (UPI).—With the help of a seven-year-old girl and the specter of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, the "Philippines" first election campaign in five years of martial law has gotten off to a lively start.

President Ferdinand Marcos still rules by decree and the interim National Assembly election results on April 7 will not change that. But by allowing his most celebrated opponent, jailed former Sen. Benigno (Ninoy) Aquino, to enter the assembly race, Mr. Marcos has put some of the fire back into Philippine politics.

Mr. Aquino, 45, confined to a room at Fort Bonifacio, has won wide sympathy and foreign press attention by putting his youngest child on the stump.

Usually dressed in slacks and T-shirt, the girl stands on a chair before rapt audiences and says: "I am Kris Aquino. I am 7 years old. My father is Ninoy Aquino and I have not been able to live with him for a long time. Please help me to get him free."

Mr. Marcos's slate of pro-government candidates for the 200-member assembly have sought to counter Mr. Aquino's emotional campaign with an emphasis on their experience in government.

Yesterday, several government candidates, including Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo, appeared at a press conference and asked questions on such matters as the negotiations over a treaty on U.S. bases.

No Stage Fright

So far Kris Aquino has appeared at 15 rallies, about one a day, since the campaign began. "Of all my five children, it is she who takes best to politics. She has absolutely no stage fright," said Mr. Aquino's wife, Cory.

Mr. Aquino, once considered a likely successor to Mr. Marcos as president, was arrested on charges of murder, subversion and arms possession on the day that Mr. Marcos declared martial law in September, 1972.

Mr. Marcos has not overlooked sympathy for family ties. In his role as manager of the pro-government slate of candidates, he automatically receives a seat in the assembly.

He has accused the Aquino-led Liberal (Ligla) group of distributing leaflets that attack his wife, Imelda, and even hint that he is not the father of his eldest daughter, Imee. Imelda Marcos, Governor of Greater Manila, is leading a pro-government slate against Mr. Aquino's group in Manila, the only place that the opposition has organized an anti-government slate.

This week the combatants have begun to sink their teeth into a favorite target of politics in the former U.S. colony—the CIA.

Mr. Marcos's defense secretary, Juan Ponce Enrile, charged on television that Mr. Aquino once confessed to an army officer at prison that he had links to the CIA.

consideration" to a power transfer agreement signed with the Smith government.

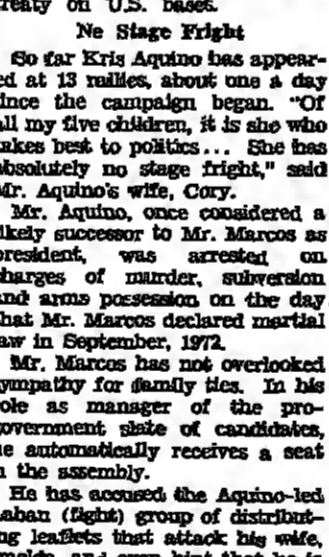
"We have explained our case very carefully to him (Vance) and I am left with the impression that he is going to consider it [the Salisbury agreement] very seriously," he said.

Kamuka Soulds West

LUSAKA, March 8 (Reuters).—President Kenneth Kaunda sent his foreign minister to the United Nations today to protest the Rhodesian raid across Zambia's frontier, which the Rhodesians say hit at guerrilla bases.

Mr. Kaunda also sharply criticized the Western powers, apparently concerned that they might be ready to go along with Mr. Smith's intended Rhodesian settlement and ignore the Patriotic Front guerrillas.

Criticizing the United States, Britain and West Germany over Soviet and Cuban involvement in



Baron Charles Bracht

"My husband was apparently joking with the man, but he didn't get the joke," said Cory Aquino. In a letter to Mr. Marcos, Mr. Aquino said he had been "made a victim of 'quotations' lifted out of context from electronically monitored conversations that were either garbled in transcription... or were deliberately distorted to suit the particular line of attack of my adversaries."

There have been reports for years of CIA involvement with important Philippine officials, both those supporting and opposing Mr. Marcos. Knowledgeable sources say that many such reports are likely to have some truth, but that the government has so far failed to produce any solid evidence of Mr. Aquino's involvement.

Mr. Marcos has agreed to allow Mr. Aquino to answer the charges in a televised interview and Mr. Aquino is demanding that he reach as many people as Mr. Enrile did.

The opposition slate has little hope of victory, although some polls suggest that Mr. Aquino might win an assembly seat. Whether Mr. Marcos would allow him to leave prison then is unclear. The charges against him, which seem to rest on shaky evidence, are still being reviewed by a military tribunal and by the supreme court.

(Continued from Page 1)

ered to him saying, "It is difficult to admire such conduct."

"You are citizens, dear friends," Mr. Begin wrote, "and you would do well to bear this dignified title. You have a view and it is your right to hold it. Do you think that insouciance as the rules of democracy are concerned this view may be ignored on the nation's elected representatives?" His government, Mr. Begin said, is making "supreme efforts for the prevention of war and the attainment of peace."

"Let your elected government conduct the negotiations for peace," he wrote, "and good citizens would do well not to hamper its fulfillment."

Mr. Begin's government has become increasingly embroiled in recent days over the issues of whether or not to continue with the government's policy of creating and expanding Jewish settlements in the Arab territories while peace efforts are under way.

The settlement policy also is a source of friction with the United States, which considers the settlements "illegal" and an "obstacle to peace."

The controversy has created dissension within the Cabinet. On Monday, Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, on an official visit to the United States, threatened to freeze on settlement activity was imposed.

That has now been done, to the consternation of members of the ultra nationalist Gush Emunim, who share Mr. Begin's view. They protested the temporary freeze today and demanded the resumption of settlement ground-clearing on the West Bank.

One member of parliament, Gusha Cohen, an old ally of Mr. Begin who has lately been critical of his peace efforts, spoke in support of the protest.

The temporary halt was "the beginning of withdrawal from Judea and Samaria," she said, using the biblical names favored by Mr. Begin for the West Bank.

Meanwhile, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton left Israel today for Geneva, where he will meet with Saudi Arabia's foreign minister, Prince Saud. Mr. Atherton told newsmen he was then going to Washington to prepare for Mr. Begin's talks with Mr. Carter, which are regarded here as likely to be tough in view of the growing division between the two nations over the progress of the peace effort.

Pump Resumes Work On Alaska Pipeline

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, March 8 (Reuters).—A pumping station on the trans-Alaska oil pipeline which was destroyed by fire last July resumed operating today, the Alyeska pipeline service Co. said.

The station's reactivation will increase the line's capacity to 1.3 million barrels a day from 750,000 barrels.

Members of LSD Ring Sentenced in Britain

BRISTOL, England, March 8 (AP).—Richard Kemp, a chemist who made millions of tablets of pure LSD, was sent to prison today together with his lover and other leading members of a worldwide drug conspiracy.

Kemp was given a 12-year sentence and Dr. Christine Bolt, 40, received 9 years. Fifteen others, charged with lesser roles in the conspiracy, were given sentences ranging up to 13 years.

Facing Trial in Israel

FBI Role Is Studied in Arrest of U.S. Student

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The FBI advised Israeli police that Brooklyn-born Sami Esmail had taken terrorist training in Libya, an allegation that figured in the American student's arrest, a Senate committee was told in closed session yesterday.

Mr. Esmail, who is of Arab descent, was returning to Ramallah in the Israeli-occupied West Bank on Dec. 31 to visit his dying father when he was arrested by Israeli security forces. He is scheduled to go on trial in Israel next week on charges of belonging to an unlawful organization and making contacts with foreign agents.

Until now, sources familiar with the case have maintained only that the FBI did not tip off Israeli authorities that Mr. Esmail was returning. These government sources have said that the FBI asked Israeli police for information about him in connection with an FBI inquiry.

The new information about the FBI's role in the arrest was provided by James Price, an FBI counterterrorism expert, in response to questions by Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D.

Sen. Abourezk declined to discuss the 42-minute closed session of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which was meeting to consider the nomination of Assistant Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti to the No. 2 post in the Justice Department.

But other sources at the meeting, which was attended by 15 staff aides and at least two



Sen. James Abourezk

other senators, said Mr. Price declined to answer when Sen. Abourezk questioned him on how the FBI had verified Mr. Esmail's alleged terrorist training in Libya.

Outside the hearing, Sen. Abourezk said: "It is going to be a cold day in hell before this information gets out of committee unless I do some answers."

Sources at the session said the meeting was punctuated by heated comments by Sen. Abourezk, who has become a sympathetic voice for Arab causes in the Senate. The sources said Mr. Price turned away the senator's questions on ground that he was

asking for the names of confidential informants.

Sen. James Eastland, D-Miss., then intervened and said the full committee would resolve the impasse at a closed meeting.

Campaign for Release

Mr. Esmail's relatives, friends, teachers and the congressman from his Michigan district where he attended school have mounted a campaign for his release.

They contend that the FBI informed on Mr. Esmail to Israeli authorities. They maintain that the Israelis have charged him with something that is not a crime in the United States, and that anything he did was not done in Israel.

At the hearing, Mr. Price is understood to have testified that the FBI did not alert Israeli authorities about Mr. Esmail's impending visit last December.

In this connection, it is understood that the FBI relayed the information about Mr. Esmail's training in Libya more than a year ago.

Mr. Civiletti testified at the session, which was conducted in a small room adjacent to the regular hearing room to guard against microphones picking up the testimony, that the FBI exchanged such information with its Israeli counterparts under provisions of an executive order.

Sen. Abourezk is expected to seek to examine guidelines issued by the executive order and to question whether the FBI satisfied those guidelines.

Belgrade Conference Issues Brief Document

(Continued from Page 1)

have been debated in private for months.

Mr. Goldberg said that the United States would continue to press for a "favorable resolution" of the major questions before the conference and that progress after the conclusion of these talks "will do much to create the climate of openness in which dialogue will flourish."

He named no specific country but his remarks were clearly directed at the Soviet Union and several other East European countries which the United States has repeatedly criticized in the last months for their violations of human rights and other provisions of the Helsinki agreement.

He added: "We have expressed our concern and our regret and—at times—our outrage at the incidents which have occurred in direct contravention of the [Helsinki] Final Act and in profound disregard of the provisions in the area of human rights and fundamental freedoms."

Such issues were avoided entirely in the 1,000-word concluding document—a sharp contrast to the drafts of 20 and 30 pages that had been proposed during the last eight weeks by both East and West. Those drafts set out

The final document adopted today ignored all of the key questions raised here. It stated that: "The representatives of the participating states reaffirmed the resolve of their governments to implement fully, unilaterally, bilaterally and multilaterally all the provisions of the [Helsinki]

This was the only reference to the better disagreements of the last months.

"We would have preferred a concluding document that came to grips with all the problems we've discussed over the past months and pointed the way toward a future strengthening of the Helsinki declaration," a senior Western diplomat said. "But without that, the conference is still not a failure. The months of debate have established the principle that human rights and human contacts have as much role to play in international diplomacy as military security or economic cooperation."

Switzerland's ambassador, Rudolf Birschli, put it more succinctly. "It was 1 per cent success and 99 per cent failure," he said.

Clearly, however, the Soviet Union would not agree. The Russians and most of their Warsaw Pact allies succeeded in blocking any concluding declaration containing even a mention of the severe criticism most of the West European countries absorbed of violations of the human rights guarantees in the Helsinki declaration.

Egyptians Deny Asking Japanese To Raze Pyramid

CAIRO, March 8 (AP).—Egypt's first new pyramid in 4,000 years is nearing completion with official approval despite a press report that the government wanted the Japanese-built structure demolished.

The Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram had reported that attempts to build a fourth pyramid on the Giza plateau near the Great Pyramid of Cheops had failed, and that the Antiquities Department had ordered the structure removed by March 17 because it was unsightly.

"This is a bad joke," Takayoshi Sato, director of the \$1-million Nippon television network project, said today. "I have been assured by the government that everything is 100 per cent okay."

As he spoke, workers dressed in robes and turbans carried stone and mortar to an earthen ramp adjacent to the pyramid. Eighty of 11 tiers have been completed and work has begun on the capstone.

"Everything is going on schedule and there are no problems," said Victor Girgis, acting director of the Antiquities Department.

"This story is a misinterpretation of what the project is all about. Dr. Girgis said it had been agreed from the start that the Japanese would film the process of constructing the pyramid and that it down immediately afterward."

Cypriot Reported To Cairo for Talk

NICOSSIA, March 8 (UPI).—Alecis Michaelides, president of the Cyprus House of Representatives, is interrupting a trip to Washington to go to Cairo for high-level talks with the Egyptian government, officials said today.

Mr. Michaelides was to leave for New York on his way to Washington, but was changed his plans in order to fly to Cairo, the source said.

They said that the move was an attempt to rekindle diplomatic relations between Cairo and Nicosia, severed two weeks ago after 15 Egyptian communists died in a gunfight with Cypriot National Guardsmen at Larnaca airport as the Egyptians tried to storm a hijacked plane.

U.S. Forbids a Friend's Fete for Tongsun Park's Return

By Marlene Cimons

WASHINGTON, March 8.—It was a lavish party-giving that helped get South Korean businessman Tongsun Park into trouble in the first place, and the Justice Department felt moved to block a party planned for yesterday by a friend who wanted to welcome him back.

"I feel a little like the prisoner of Zenda," said the would-be host, Peter Malatesta, once an aide to former Vice-President Agnew. "I didn't think we did things like that in this country."

Mr. Park, who was indicted by a grand jury last August on 36 counts of bribery, conspiracy, racketeering and mail fraud, returned to Washington last week for the first time in 18 months to testify before the House Ethics Committee about his role in the Korean influence-peddling affair.

Before the scandal broke, he had become a legendary social figure in the capital, well known for the elaborate parties he threw for government officials and others.

ment spokesman said the decision was based on security. "He is a key witness, and we think it is necessary to give him as much protection and security as possible," Mr. Russell said.

Mr. Malatesta, who now runs a Virginia restaurant called Peter's, where the party was to be held, greeted this explanation with some skepticism. "They had arranged for security," he said. "They ordered a table for six for the marshals. That's a pretty

fair-sized detail. The vice-president doesn't even get much more than that."

Mr. Park's attorney, William Hundley, could not be reached for comment, but it is understood that he wants his client to maintain a low profile during his first few weeks in Washington.

Mr. Hundley is said to feel that it would be in poor taste for Mr. Park, who has been granted immunity from prosecution, to be honored with a party at a time

when he is testifying on criminal matters. Mr. Park, whose home is in Seoul, is expected to be in Washington for one to two months.

Mr. Malatesta met Mr. Park here some years ago and, for a time, both were in great social demand as two of the city's most eligible bachelors.

After Agnew's departure from public office in 1973, Mr. Malatesta worked for a time at the Commerce Department and then,

with financial assistance from Mr. Park, opened Place, a private club in Georgetown. He left Place last year to launch his Virginia restaurant.

Mr. Malatesta said the guest list for the canceled party had been limited to socialites. "They are all social friends," he said. "There were to be no politicians, no diplomats, just long-time Washington social friends of Tongsun."

By Los Angeles Times

Members of Old Russian Sect

Orthodox Children in Oregon Defying State Truancy Laws

By Wallace Turner

WOODBURN, Ore., March 8 (NYT).—A 31-year-old immigrant woman who speaks only Russian faces a possible jail sentence here because of her daughter's failure to attend school.

The case has First Amendment overtones because the woman, Natalia Egoroff, is one of 1,000 or so Old Believers, members of a sect that splintered from the Russian Orthodox Church three centuries ago, who settled here as permanent resident aliens in the 1890s.

The Old Believers want their children to learn arithmetic and English. But they do not want them to hunger for material things and abandon the religion-centered life that the sect clung to during centuries of persecution.

Flees Guilty

Mrs. Egoroff has pleaded guilty to a charge of fostering the truancy of her 14-year-old daughter, Anna, who left the sixth grade last spring before her school closed and did not return in the fall. Oregon requires attendance through the eighth grade.

Anna and five of her 10 brothers and sisters are among about 90 Russian children who were enrolled at the 91 Elementary School, about five miles from the Egoroff family's modestly successful farm, in Clackamas County.

Woodburn, a small Willamette Valley town where most of the Old Believer families live, is in Marion County. More than 350 Russian children are registered in Woodburn schools, and officials there tend to tolerate their early departures.

But Floyd Lapp, the superintendent of the 91 Elementary School, said, "One of the things I feel strongly about is that if children are going to live in our country, they're going to need enough education to fill out forms, apply for driver's licenses and read signs."

for a suspension of the sentence if her children went to school regularly.

But Mrs. Egoroff and her husband, Artemy, countered that by transferring the children to schools in Marion County, where Dr. Jens Robinson, the Woodburn superintendent of schools, has refused to say whether Anna and her five brothers and sisters are attending classes.

"I have never used the truancy laws against a Russian student," said Dr. Robinson. He and his staff do all they can to persuade Russian parents to send their children to school, he said, and if that fails, the students drop out.

The Old Believer community is upset by the confrontation in Clackamas County. The people appear strange and colorful as they move through the streets of this agricultural town, looking like Ellis Island immigrant photos that have come to life.

The men are bearded and wear full-sleeved Russian shirts closed

with a belt at the waist. The women and girls wear long dresses, aprons and traditional scarves over their heads. The young speak English fluently but use Russian among themselves; most adults speak only Russian.

Their ancestors wandered for three centuries after Nikon, the Patriarch of Moscow, ordered changes in the Russian Orthodox liturgy in 1652 and persecuted those who resisted. The disputes involved whether two or three fingers should be used to make the sign of the cross, whether "Alleluia" should be said two or three times in worship and whether priests should circle the altar with or against the sun's path.

Now there is a Russian cemetery here with 60 graves, each with a wooden cross standing above the rich black dirt in which the Old Believers have grown berries and hops.

"For the Children" But the shadow of the loss of their children hangs over the community. One substantial colony has gone to a remote area of the Kenai Peninsula in Alaska; another moved north of Edmonton, Alberta. Radi dicye—for the children—is the phrase used to explain these moves.

"If the children drop out of the church and the community, the parents feel they would have to answer to God for their failure to train them properly," explained Vasily Efimoff, Mrs. Egoroff's brother.

Anna will not return to school, he said.

As her brother interpreted, Mrs. Egoroff sat in a low chair, her head down, her fingers flashing as she crocheted a new border of lace for the cloth decorations in the ikon corner. She looked up in quick glances and replied to questions in low-voiced Russian.

As the interview ended, she held her youngest child close to her cheek, her face hidden behind it. Her visitor wished her good luck.

"Thank you," she said in unaccented English.

Effects of Recession

Malnutrition, Food Shortages Are Growing Mexican Issues

MEXICO CITY, March 8 (NYT).—In the Corro del Judío slum overlooking the capital, Rosendo Salinas prepared her children's lunch of beans and lentils. "The last time we had meat was on Christmas Eve," she said. "Before that, who knows?"

Outside her tin-and-hardboard shack, two trucks bounced along an unpaved street to deliver Wonder bread and soft drinks to a tiny grocery that is carrying the message of consumerism in the slum.

"Everything is so expensive these days," Mrs. Salinas said. "What can we do? We used to buy chicken, but that has gone up so much. My husband is not working, so we just tighten our belts. My sister gives me milk some days. Otherwise, the children drink corn meal and water."

While malnutrition has long been a chronic problem in Mexico, the recession of the last four years has brought even more serious undernourishment to millions of families, both in city slums and in villages. Reliable statistics on nutrition levels do not exist, although the 1970 census concluded that 30 per cent of the population, then more than 60 million, were undernourished, 30 per cent suffered malnutrition and at least 20 per cent were obese because of poorly balanced diets.

Although the population has continued growing at more than 3 per cent a year since 1974, food production has been virtually stagnant. Unemployment and underemployment have expanded to include more than half the work force and prices have rushed ahead of wages. For millions, it has meant less to eat.

"The first indicator is when we see infant mortality rising again," said Dr. Adolfo Chavez, of the National Nutrition Institute. "In some really depressed rural communities, few children have since 1974 have survived. We have what we call generational holes. But infant mortality is also growing in slum areas of the cities."

Dr. Chavez said that no one died of starvation but that many children succumbed to parasites, diarrhea, measles, whooping cough and other illnesses because of undernourishment. "More than 100,000 children die here each year because of the malnutrition between malnutrition and transmittable diseases," he said. "And, of the 2 million or so who are born each year, at least 1.5 million will not adequately develop their mental, physical and social functions."

The government recognizes that economic and unemployment problems cannot be resolved overnight, and President Jose Lopez Portillo is emphasizing increased production of basic foods to establish "minimum levels of life and dignity" for lower-income groups. The economic and cultural obstacles to achieving even this modest objective are enormous, however.

As in many developing countries, agricultural priorities are first, food for export, second, food for industrial processing and, third, food for the population at large. While winter vegetables, strawberries, tomatoes and coffee are being produced

for export, for example, the government must import corn and beans. Similarly, more basic grains are consumed for animal forage than by 20 million peasants.

To change this, the government must drastically transform the rural economy, not only carrying out its plan to collectivize thousands of tiny economic plots but also switching credit and other support from lucrative exports to basic food. In this it faces a painful dilemma: It wants to hold down the prices of staple foods for the urban poor, but it must increase them to stimulate production and raise the incomes of the rural poor.

Over five years, the prices of corn and beans have increased, but more slowly than those of the seed and fertilizer that small farmers need to increase their yields. However, slum dwellers, finding food prices rising faster than income, have reduced consumption.

Distribution of food also remains a serious problem. Although daily intake is 2,600 calories a person, considered a reasonable level, 30 per cent of the population consume less than 2,000 calories while 20 per cent receive more than 3,500.

The government's basic food corporation, Conasupo, has established a chain of supermarkets and stores around the country, but, significantly, the largest and best-supplied branches are in middle-class urban areas, while in slums and villages consumers are often overcharged by merchants.

In addition, according to nutrition experts, the poor often fail to make the best of available resources. In the countryside, there is little tradition of vegetable consumption. Vegetables are grown only for sale to city markets. In slums, buying habits have been distorted by advertising so that the poor may buy soft drinks instead of milk.

Ignacio Chavez de Cabrera lives

with her five children in a hut in Cerro del Judío. They have a television set and a large stereo set. "Neither works," she said, "but we are still having to pay for them. It was my husband's idea. He was talking into it by the week. Now 100 pesos a week go on these things and I do not have enough money for milk."

Benjamin Few Dies, Headed Liggett & Myers

NEW YORK, March 8 (NYT).—Benjamin Ferguson Few, 63, a former director and president of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., died Sunday of heart failure at a hospital in Fairfield, Conn.

Mr. Few retired in 1959 after 43 years with the company. He was born in Greer, S.C., on Nov. 10, 1884.

He obtained bachelor's and master's degrees at Trinity College, now Duke University, in 1916 and joined Liggett & Myers immediately after his graduation. In World War I, he served with the Army as a lieutenant in the infantry.

After his return to Liggett & Myers, he worked his way up through the concern's cigarette factory and turned to tobacco buying and sales. He was elected a director and vice-president in 1936 and president in 1951.

He remained in the background of corporate activities and was regarded as a quiet executive. He had been a trustee of Duke University and the Duke Endowment.

Nat Brandwynne

LAS VEGAS, March 8 (AP).—Nat Brandwynne, 67, conductor of the Caesars Palace showroom orchestra since the opening of the hotel in 1966, died yesterday. Mr. Brandwynne led his own orchestra for 25 years at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City before moving to Las Vegas in 1956.

3. Your sister's laughter.

(Another good reason to call home.)

"An international call is the next best thing to being there."



Striking coal miners yell at a passing non-union trucker at Blackwood, Va.

Union, Industry Assail Carter Move

U.S. Panel Studies Coal-Strike Injunction

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP).—Officials of the United Mine Workers and the coal industry today criticized the Carter administration's handling of the coal strike as a presidential fact-finding panel opened a hearing on the 88-day-old walkout.

A spokesman for the board of inquiry said it would move swiftly to give President Carter the report he needs to seek a back-to-work court order against striking miners.

Joseph Brennan, a spokesman for the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, told the board that the government's strike-ending efforts so far have been "heavily directed" against the association, but the union and its members must bear the burden for ending the strike.

Union Vice-President Sam Church denounced Mr. Carter's decision to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act as an "outrage" that hit the union but not the industry.

UMW President Arnold Miller said a back-to-work order would not work. "It never has," he told newsmen. "I don't see any reason why it would."

Heavy Security

The board of inquiry, which Mr. Carter established Monday in invoking the Taft-Hartley Act, held a closed hearing under heavy security. Uniformed government police were there, an official said, to guard against the possibility of disruption by angry miners.

The inquiry panel is required by law to give the President a report on the strike before the federal government can seek a court order directing miners back to work.

Officials have said that Mr. Carter expects to have the report by tomorrow and the government is then expected to move promptly for a back-to-work order.

The administration continued to discourage talk of possible legislation to seize the idle mines, saying that it hoped strong miners would obey a back-to-work order to increase coal production significantly.

But Mr. Carter's top spokesman conceded that no option could be ruled out as the administration sought an end to the long and disruptive strike.

"We do not plan to send [Congress] legislation for seizure of the mines," Presidential Press Secretary Jody Powell said. "Obviously, if at some point down the road the situations change, then plans could change."

Many union officials and miners prefer seizure legislation to a 3 A-Pacts Signed By Brazil Chief In West Germany

BONN, March 8 (UPI).—West Germany and Brazil today signed three agreements on cooperation in nuclear research as Brazil was preparing to join the group of nations using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

The Ministry of Research and Technology announced that the deals were signed as President Ernesto Geisel inspected West Germany's nuclear research center in Karlsruhe on the third day of his visit to West Germany.

One of the agreements calls for cooperation in safety precautions for reactors, protection against radiation and the disposal of nuclear waste. The others cover research work for using nuclear heat in the vaporization of coal and studies in metallurgy and welding technology.

Meanwhile, the youth wing of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic party called on the Brazilian leader to leave West Germany immediately, saying his presence "is a provocation for all Democrats."

Cyclist Kills 2 Men In Northern Ireland

PORTADOWN, Northern Ireland, March 8 (AP).—Two men, both of them Roman Catholics, were killed today by shots fired from a motorcycle.

Police said that one or two men on a motorcycle fired at least six shots before driving off. The slain men were Thomas Trainor and Denis Kelly, both in their 20s.

Both the union and the industry have indicated a willingness to resume negotiations, but on differing terms. Government officials are known to believe that company-by-company talks probably hold the only hope for a negotiated settlement.

But neither side in the dispute favors that approach.

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U.S. Aide Resigns As Jewish Link

WASHINGTON, March 8 (WP).—Mark Siegel, who for months has borne the brunt of Jewish criticism of President Carter's Middle East policies, has resigned as the White House liaison to the U.S. Jewish community for personal reasons.

Mr. Siegel will remain on the White House staff as one of two deputies to Hamilton Jordan, Mr. Carter's chief political adviser. But last week in what he described as a "carefully thought out decision," he informed Mr. Jordan that he would no longer serve as the administration's man in the liaison post.

Mr. Siegel said that he did not know who would replace him in the liaison role.

Mr. Miller wrote Mr. Brennan on Monday, calling for renewed talks, but Mr. Church said the industry has not responded.

The Bituminous Coal Operators Association also said that it was ready to talk again, but in a clap at Mr. Miller it said it wanted to deal with negotiators who had the support of the membership.

Rank-and-file miners rejected one proposed settlement in balloting during the weekend, triggering Mr. Carter's decision to use the Taft-Hartley Act in his attempt to step up coal production.

Senate Committee Is Told

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Justice Department lawyers deleted from a key affidavit in the Marston case a Philadelphia FBI official's praise of the ousted U.S. attorney, the Senate Judiciary Committee learned yesterday.

That and other deletions were discovered by Sen. Malcolm Wallop, R-Wyo., who has been leading the inquiry into the firing of David Marston as the committee considers the nomination of Assistant Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti to be deputy attorney general.

Sen. Wallop denounced the deletions as "shocking" and charged that the department "and possibly even the White House sought to conceal information from the American people and protect their own image at the apparent expense of justice."

The deletions were made in the affidavit of Russell Baker Jr., a former Civiletti deputy, whose original sworn statement in the Marston case was submitted to the committee at Sen. Wallop's request.

Dropped from Mr. Baker's affidavit was this recounting of a conversation he had last year with Neil Welch, special agent in charge of the FBI's Philadelphia office: "Welch urged me to report back to Washington that Philadelphia was a 'telescope' of political corruption, that Marston was doing an excellent job and that it was important to retain him. I reported that to Mr. Civiletti and Associate Attorney General

David Marston announced this week that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Baker said in his affidavit that he twice relayed word of the inquiry to Mr. Civiletti—in August and November—but Mr. Civiletti testified that he had no such recollection.

The Justice Department spokesman said that discussion of the Elberg investigation was deleted because the department was not acknowledging the existence of the inquiry when the affidavit was made public in January.

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, March 8 (NYT).—Senate energy conferees said yesterday that they had broken a three-month impasse over natural-gas pricing with a plan to end price controls in 1985 after allowing a 62-per-cent price increase, plus inflation, in the interim.

If their agreement holds and is accepted by House conferees it will be considered a major success for the Carter administration. But the administration faced a setback of equal magnitude yesterday when Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Finance Committee, said that another critical Carter energy measure, the crude-oil equalization tax, was dead.

Under yesterday's gas plan, the price of a thousand cubic feet of natural gas would go from \$1.49 to \$2.42, measured in 1977 dollars, by 1985. Then, if prices spike, controls could be reimposed by the President or Congress.

"We're no longer deadlocked," said Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., chairman of the Senate Energy Committee. "We're moving toward an agreement." Other senators involved in a day of

negotiations said that they believed they had really put together a majority of the 17 Senate conferees for one position.

But two of the Democrats, Senators Dale Bumpers of Arkansas and Floyd Baskell of Colorado, said that they had not signed the agreement. Sen. Bumpers said, "We are not entirely agreed, but we are far enough along so that we want to talk to the House about this." He and Sen. Jackson planned to meet today with three House conferees, Rep. James E. Eastman, D-Calif., John Dingell, D-Mich., and Harley Staggers, D-W.Va.

This hopeful sign for the administration's embattled energy legislation was balanced by the bad news from Sen. Long. He went to the White House to tell President Carter that the crude-oil tax could not be passed "under any imaginable set of circumstances." He said that administration backers were "beating a dead horse" by persisting with it.

Quick Agreement

Sen. Long had been in general agreement on a form of the well-head tax in early December, but that was contingent on a quick agreement on natural gas, and before Congress felt constituents' anger over Social Security tax increases at Christmas.

Meanwhile, House tax specialists today strongly disputed Sen. Long's claim that the President's proposed crude-oil tax is dead and urged House Democrats to stand behind it, AP reported.

Rep. Al Gillum, D-Ore., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said that de-

partment spokesman said the decision was based on security. "He is a key witness, and we think it is necessary to give him as much protection and security as possible," Mr. Russell said.

Mr. Malatesta, who now runs a Virginia restaurant called Peter's, where the party was to be held, greeted this explanation with some skepticism. "They had arranged for security," he said. "They ordered a table for six for the marshals. That's a pretty

fair-sized detail. The vice-president doesn't even get much more than that."

Mr. Park's attorney, William Hundley, could not be reached for comment, but it is understood that he wants his client to maintain a low profile during his first few weeks in Washington.

Mr. Hundley is said to feel that it would be in poor taste for Mr. Park, who has been granted immunity from prosecution, to be honored with a party at a time

when he is testifying on criminal matters. Mr. Park, whose home is in Seoul, is expected to be in Washington for one to two months.

Mr. Malatesta met Mr. Park here some years ago and, for a time, both were in great social demand as two of the city's most eligible bachelors.

After Agnew's departure from public office in 1973, Mr. Malatesta worked for a time at the Commerce Department and then,

with financial assistance from Mr. Park, opened Place, a private club in Georgetown. He left Place last year to launch his Virginia restaurant.

Mr. Malatesta said the guest list for the canceled party had been limited to socialites. "They are all social friends," he said. "There were to be no politicians, no diplomats, just long-time Washington social friends of Tongsun."

By Los Angeles Times

Both the union and the industry have indicated a willingness to resume negotiations, but on differing terms. Government officials are known to believe that company-by-company talks probably hold the only hope for a negotiated settlement.

But neither side in the dispute favors that approach.

Willingness to Talk

Both the union and the industry have indicated a willingness to resume negotiations, but on differing terms. Government officials are known to believe that company-by-company talks probably hold the only hope for a negotiated settlement.

But neither side in the dispute favors that approach.

Heavy Security

The board of inquiry, which Mr. Carter established Monday in invoking the Taft-Hartley Act, held a closed hearing under heavy security. Uniformed government police were there, an official said, to guard against the possibility of disruption by angry miners.

The inquiry panel is required by law to give the President a report on the strike before the federal government can seek a court order directing miners back to work.

Officials have said that Mr. Carter expects to have the report by tomorrow and the government is then expected to move promptly for a back-to-work order.

The administration continued to discourage talk of possible legislation to seize the idle mines, saying that it hoped strong miners would obey a back-to-work order to increase coal production significantly.

But Mr. Carter's top spokesman conceded that no option could be ruled out as the administration sought an end to the long and disruptive strike.

"We do not plan to send [Congress] legislation for seizure of the mines," Presidential Press Secretary Jody Powell said. "Obviously, if at some point down the road the situations change, then plans could change."

Many union officials and miners prefer seizure legislation to a 3 A-Pacts Signed By Brazil Chief In West Germany

BONN, March 8 (UPI).—West Germany and Brazil today signed three agreements on cooperation in nuclear research as Brazil was preparing to join the group of nations using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

The Ministry of Research and Technology announced that the deals were signed as President Ernesto Geisel inspected West Germany's nuclear research center in Karlsruhe on the third day of his visit to West Germany.

One of the agreements calls for cooperation in safety precautions for reactors, protection against radiation and the disposal of nuclear waste. The others cover research work for using nuclear heat in the vaporization of coal and studies in metallurgy and welding technology.

Meanwhile, the youth wing of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic party called on the Brazilian leader to leave West Germany immediately, saying his presence "is a provocation for all Democrats."

Senate Impasse Seen Over on Gas Pricing

Hundreds Reported Involved

California Doctors Called Main Drug Pushers

By George Reasons
and Mike Goodman

LOS ANGELES, March 8.—Hundreds of California doctors have become the main illegal suppliers of dangerous drugs to thousands of people across the state, the Los Angeles Times has found.

The president of the state's Division of Medical Quality estimates that there are "between 500 and 1,000 of these drug-pusher doctors" in California.

They are illegally giving out about a million pills a day by writing prescriptions for anyone who can pay their fees. They operate in almost every community.

Many doctors know who they are but will not expose them, said Dr. Eugene Feldman, president of the Division of Medical Quality. "It's the brotherhood code: Turn your back or get sued," he said.

Although it is estimated that less than 2 per cent of the state's doctors are involved, narcotics agents say, the doctors illegally supply about 90 per cent of all pharmaceutical drugs on the street.

Prefer Cash

Some of these doctors earn \$1,000 a day writing illegal prescriptions for anybody who can pay the \$10-to-\$20 fee, preferably in cash.

Some who cannot pay reportedly use Medi-Cal, the federal-state program of medical care for the poor, aged and disabled.

"A doctor with a pencil and prescription pad has a ticket to a fortune," a narcotics agent said.

"He works great hours and makes no house calls, doesn't need medi-

cal equipment or medical employees."

The drugs include amphetamines (speed) to pep up the user, barbiturates to bring him down, powerful narcotic pills with the punch of heroin or codeine to carry him through withdrawal.

Swallowed, Injected

Many are swallowed by the handful, but often they are dissolved and injected with hypodermic needles and syringes, which are sometimes supplied by pharmacists who work closely with the doctors, filling thousands of their prescriptions a week.

The trend began about five years ago when new federal laws cut off illegal pharmaceutical drugs from Mexico. Doctors became the best source for the drugs and narcotics agents agree that they filled the void.

In Los Angeles County, there are allegedly more than 100 doctors who have been writing prescriptions for several hundred thousand dangerous pills a day.

A Favorite Doctor

A favorite among the drug subculture was Dr. Wendell Mellor, 70, who practiced in Hollywood for almost 30 years and was on the staff of Hollywood Presbyterian Hospital.

According to court records, Mellor was beset by financial problems. In 1978 he lost substantially in the stock market and owed state and federal income taxes amounting to thousands of dollars.

His prescriptions for dangerous pills began showing up in large numbers in pharmacies in West

Los Angeles and Hollywood in 1976. Many of them were written to "known drug users," according to a narcotics agent who opened an investigation.

Mellor recognized he was running a risk, according to court records. The first undercover agent who visited Mellor got a prescription for Quaaludes, a nonbarbiturate sedative, but the doctor balked at giving her a second one for a powerful stimulant sometimes taken intravenously.

"He said it was not likely that the inspectors would check him but he didn't want to take any chances," she wrote in her report.

Uppers and Downers

She went back several weeks later for a refill and the doctor told her: "You understand, dear, this is very serious. I just got a phone call an hour ago and a doctor we thought was on vacation was actually in jail." He told the agent that the doctor was arrested for writing a prescription, and that it was too dangerous to write for Quaaludes, uppers and downers.

So, she said, he gave her a prescription for amphetamine (Empirin-codeine is classified as a narcotic and is used by addicts to supplement heroin habits.)

Mellor told a second agent that "he could not give him Quaaludes anymore; that he was under surveillance by federal and state agents and had to be careful," the agent reported. He gave him a powerful downer instead.

Mellor was arrested a short time later and was convicted on five drug counts.

As a rule, such doctors run assembly-line operations. Waiting rooms are jammed with addicts,

pushers and teen-agers. Long lines spill out into the streets.

Bodyguards Hired

Some doctors pass around a sign-up sheet and take people in numerical order. More people are waiting than the doctors can see in a day and bodyguards often are hired to keep order.

Doctors' offices become meeting places for the drug culture. Those awaiting their turn—often an all-day wait—make their wait a social event by swapping information on doctors and "best" pharmacies, trading prescriptions and pills and selling marijuana and sometimes heroin.

In March, 1975, state and federal narcotics agencies formed the Diversion Investigation Unit (DIU) composed of 10 agents in Los Angeles and San Francisco. They deal exclusively with the illegal diversion of pharmaceutical drugs, since then, at least 100 doctors in California have been arrested, convicted or forced to retire.

© Los Angeles Times.



Sipa Press/Photofest



Sipa Press/Photofest

Left: Hair styled by fingers. Right: Sophia Loren's new look.

The Nouvelle Coiffure Established

FASHION

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 8 (UPI)—Today the fashion generation gap shows in the hair.

On one hand, the young, with somewhat wild, generally untamed, frizzy or kinky but always natural-looking hair. On the other, older women in meticulous set hair, a neat, precise and definitely artistic composition.

Actually, the nouvelle coiffure is long overdue. For years, Paris remained quiet and conventional while London came out with the most exciting hair and makeup fashions. Hairdresser Leonard, for one, innovated with kinky hair and such colors as spinach or carrot. It somehow looked right on young English women, but in Paris, the hairdressers' consensus was that "French women wouldn't go for that."

But the nouvelle coiffure is very much here and it is beginning to affect the establishment hairdressers and customers.

Solid Fizzle

Not too long ago, Sophia Loren created a minor furore by attending a Dior fur show with her hair a solid fizzle. As for Mrs. Pierre Schlimmberger, she had Alexandre work her blond hair into a mass of minuscule African-tribe braids.

All that did not happen overnight. It has been brewing for years in the fashion photographers' labs, which suddenly have become fashion centers.

It is easy to see why. For weeks,

photographers, hairdressers, makeup artists and models are locked up in studios with the newest, often bizarre, garments and the attitude to do everything and anything they want.

The results could and often did look outrageous at first. But, little by little, the magazine exposure was such that they attracted the readers' interest.

That is what happened to Jean-Marie Marais, who started as a studio photographer for Elle magazine in 1968.

Capital Exposure

"For three years," he said, "I was able to develop a new style because I had no commercial pressure, no contact even with an ordinary clientele. I was free to do what I wanted. I didn't care whether people liked it or not."

The magazine exposure was capital," he added. "Women not only got used to my style, but they started asking for the same hairdos. As Elle is a commercial magazine, its editors then literally forced me to open a hair-dressing salon."

That was in 1971. Now, Mr. Marais has three salons in Paris, a fourth on the way and processes 700 customers a day. He also just had an offer to open a salon at Rive Gauche in New York, but he is not sure he could handle it.

Jews youth also took to these hairdos like a big way and they are now all over, from the Rue de la Chapelle to the Champs-Élysées. The new generation of French women love these curly, free-flowing and do-it-yourself hairdos and consider the weekly visit to the hairdresser a demodé.

Rome Puts Age Limit On Hindemith Opera

ROME, March 8 (AP)—A controversial Paul Hindemith opera has been banned here to minors—under 18—in the wake of opposition from the Vatican.

Rome District Attorney Giovanni De Maitre ordered the ban after attending a performance of "Sancia Susanna" at the Teatro dell'Opera. The opera, first staged in 1922, portrays a nun who expresses carnal love of Christ.

Social Science Debates

PARIS, March 8 (UPI)—The Autrement organization is presenting a series of lecture-debates in various areas of the social sciences Tuesdays at 12:30 to 2 p.m. at Reil Hall, the American Educational Center, 4 Rue de Chevreuse, Paris 6. The next session, March 14, with Katherine Burien, concerns the architect and the neighborhood. The series runs through June 27.

20-Year Art Market Fraud Suspected

LONDON, March 8 (Reuters)—More than 30 drawings believed to have been the work of 18th-century French artist Jean-Baptiste Fragonard are suspected of being fakes, the Times of London reported today.

It said that important North American museums and leading art dealers throughout the world have accepted that they may have been fooled by fake Fragonard pictures acquired during the last 20 years.

The newspaper, in a report by Geraldine Norman, said that prices paid for the drawings

hairdressers, however, still have a firm hand on the market because women need to have their hair cut.

Marais is not the only pioneer. Another is Jean-Louis David (who has a salon at Henri Bachelin's in New York), and among the best new coiffure champions one can list Bruno and Mod's Hair (which is a group of four hairdressers).

The Pattern

For all of them, the pattern is the same. The basis of it all is a very good, and often revolutionary, cut followed by drying under a lamp or with a blower. There is not a hairdresser in sight and curls are equally obsolete.

The staff is usually young and peppy, wears made-in-Saint-Tropez fatigues and fruit-of-the-forest hats.

The clientele is also on the young to very young side, although yesterday at Marais there was a little old lady who was easily over 70.

"It's not a question of age," Mr. Marais said, "but more a question of bone structure."

More Suited

That new approach to coiffure is also said to be more adapted to contemporary life because, as Mr. Marais said: "A woman comes once every month to have her hair cut, then she can take care of it herself."

Stylish work, however, remains crucial. Mr. Marais said, he still spends 80 per cent of his time on magazine work. Other conventional hairdressers such as Alexandre, Caria and Maurice Franch also have a special staff dedicated to doing only the collections, and they, too, have started getting more adventurous. They are now using the collections' runways and magazine pages as testing ground.

"It would be stupid to miss such a chance," Franch said. "That's why I have a Japanese assistant, Hiroshi, who does nothing but work in studios. I wouldn't even dream of asking him to cut a regular customer. Besides, he wouldn't be interested."

The crowd was cosmopolitan, and included Americans, Turks, Lebanese and Swedes along with the British. Everybody pretty much stuck to their regimens, peering stoicism with the expected quota of complaints. There were a few late-night escapes to the Links Hotel, a short distance

30 Fragonards Involved

It said that the National Gallery of Canada and the Montreal Museum, a private U.S. collector and a New York dealer were among those to have acknowledged that Fragonards in their collections were not authentic.

"The probability that the drawings all come from the same source is also acknowledged," the Times report said. "Indeed, there is also a strong case for believing that a large group of accomplished fake Fragonard drawings, some of which might not yet

have been traced, may have been marketed out of Paris."

They have tended to go to North America, where there were collectors and museums who could afford them," the newspaper said.

Geraldine Norman, who specializes in art auctions, last year wrote a series of articles on British painter Tom Keating, who later admitted flooding the art market with hundreds of fake paintings, some of which fetched thousands of dollars.

Keating faces trial on charges of conspiracy and deception.

A Cosmopolitan Clientele

Shaping Up With Luxe In English Hampshire

By Naomi Barry

LIPHOOK, England (UPI)—Since the Savoy group acquired Forest Mere, it has become the smartest place in England for "shaping up."

In the popular mind, a health hydro is equivalent to a convent of Carmelites with all the inmates coming in double portions. This luxury retreat in Hampshire is surprising, populated with beautiful people (the excessively avowed types seem to cling to themselves discreetly out of sight), including a sizable proportion of well-to-do men who don't look bad at all. Some of the latter did ditch that a few of their fellows were raising a little heavily on their excellent tailors.

As in most cloisters, table runs like brush fire. The ravishing woman who seemed perfect to the rest of the house party had just divorced, was planning to re-marry in the near future, and wanted to be plump for her next husband. A bevy of bikini-clad maids in the heated swimming pool were accompanying boyfriends gone a bit soft with money.

A ruckus was caused by the presence of a winsome young blonde who admitted working for the Daily Express. When she left the Common Room for the Forest Mere tangle of a glass of water with a slice of lemon, a pretty matron who was struggling to melt away her normal gentle curves preparatory to a gastro-nomic tour of France with her husband hissed the alarm. "She looks too young and too slim to be here. She's probably a plant for William Hickey. This is a perfect place to pick up gossip, when everybody's guard is down, so watch out."

Sounded Plausible

A political commentator for the BBC, happily playing scrabble because his trousers had gone ostentatiously limp and baggy after 10 days, took the warning too seriously since it sounded so plausible. The innocent one, when confronted with the accusation, dissolved in tears since she was only a straightforward secretary who had been given the vacation of a week of pampered rest.

A businessman brought his own horse, which he stabled close by so he could punctuate his near-fall with long fresh-air rides. Sir Ray's presence made a few others nervous that their tips would look out of scale.

George Seybold (president of Wm. Underwood, a Boston headquartered grocery firm) had hurt his knee in a fall on the New England ice. While visiting one of the company's English affiliates, he decided to lighten the load on his leg until it healed.

The big names in the theatrical profession, who come to Forest Mere usually stick to their rooms between treatments, according to a masseuse, "The poor dears really are tired."

The crowd was cosmopolitan, and included Americans, Turks, Lebanese and Swedes along with the British. Everybody pretty much stuck to their regimens, peering stoicism with the expected quota of complaints. There were a few late-night escapes to the Links Hotel, a short distance

Dozen Dishes

Meanwhile, bounty is spread out on a buffet in the main dining room. This smorgasbord, hardly fattening unless you gorge, consists of dozens of dishes such as graté carrots, sliced tomatoes, cottage cheese, hard-boiled eggs, raw mushrooms, celery sticks, watercress, prunes steeped in grapefruit segments, home-made yogurt with wheat germ, and the like.

Separation exists in the evening as well. The main dining room serves a three-course meal which includes such highlights as small helpings of fish, meat or chicken. The Light Dining Room is a help-yourself tray of carefully metered-out near-starvation, but the atmosphere of common suffering is one of conviviality and quahquility. Most of the Old Boys and Old Girls actually come back for another term.

Forest Mere, Liphook, Hampshire GU 30 7 JQ, England. Tel: Liphook 722651. Telex 355336.

Victory in Foot Race May Cost Disabled Ex-Fireman His Pension

NEW YORK, March 8 (UPI)—A former city fireman who retired on a disability pension and then won a race up the stairway of the Empire State Building has been ordered to undergo a physical exam to see if he is fit to return to duty.

The trustees of the Fire Department Pension Fund ordered August Murbke to undergo the examination or face possible loss of his tax-free disability pension.

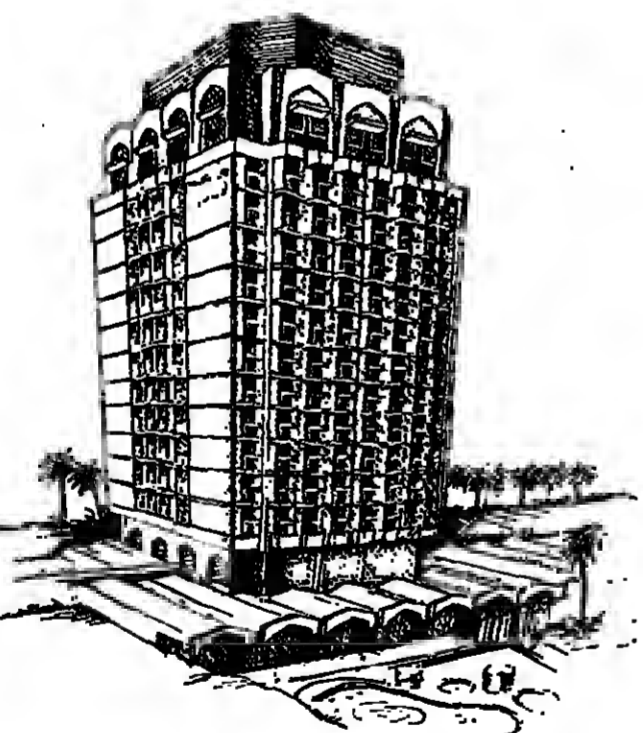
Should Mr. Murbke be found fit to perform the duties of a fireman, he will be required to return to duty, the acting board chairman, Stephen Murphy, said.

Mr. Murbke unwittingly put his disability pension on the line when he won the first annual Empire State Building "run-up" marathon Feb. 15. He climbed 1,576 steps in 12 minutes and 33 seconds, beating 14 other runners.

Mr. Murbke, 37, retired from the Fire Department in July, 1973, because of a service-related back injury. He had served in the Fire Department for 11 years. He is said to collect a yearly pension of \$11,822.

Mr. Murbke has claimed that he was forced to retire and that he would be glad to return to active duty as a fireman if he is found to be physically able.

But city officials say that Mr. Murbke applied for the disability pension and has not exercised his legal right to be re-examined periodically for possible reinstatement.



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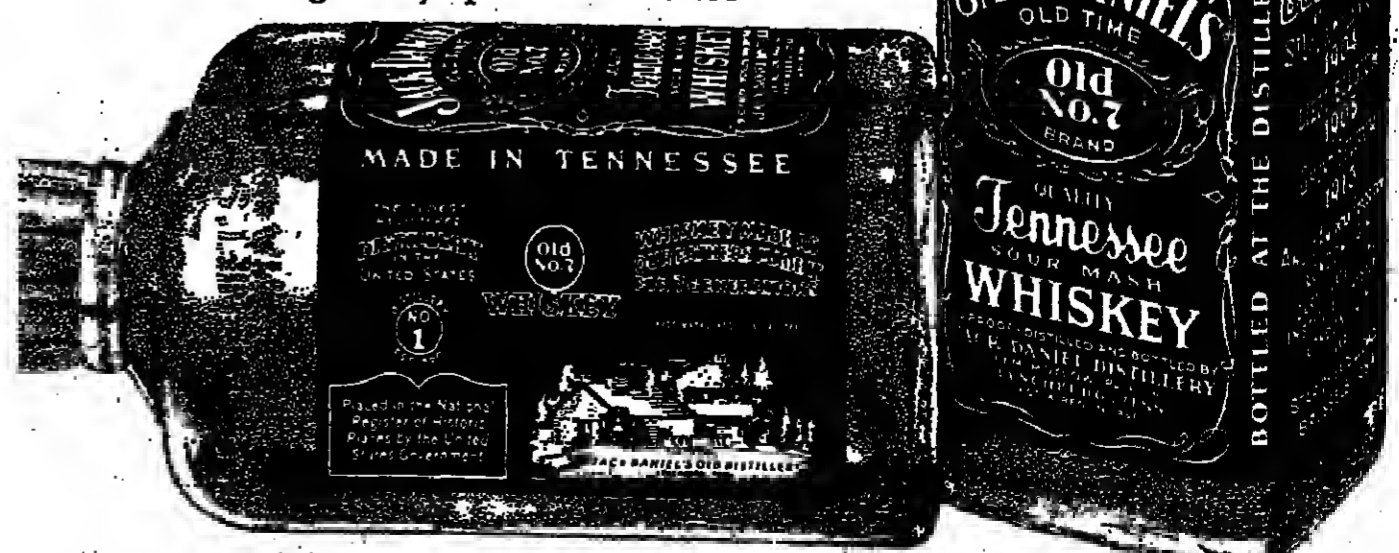
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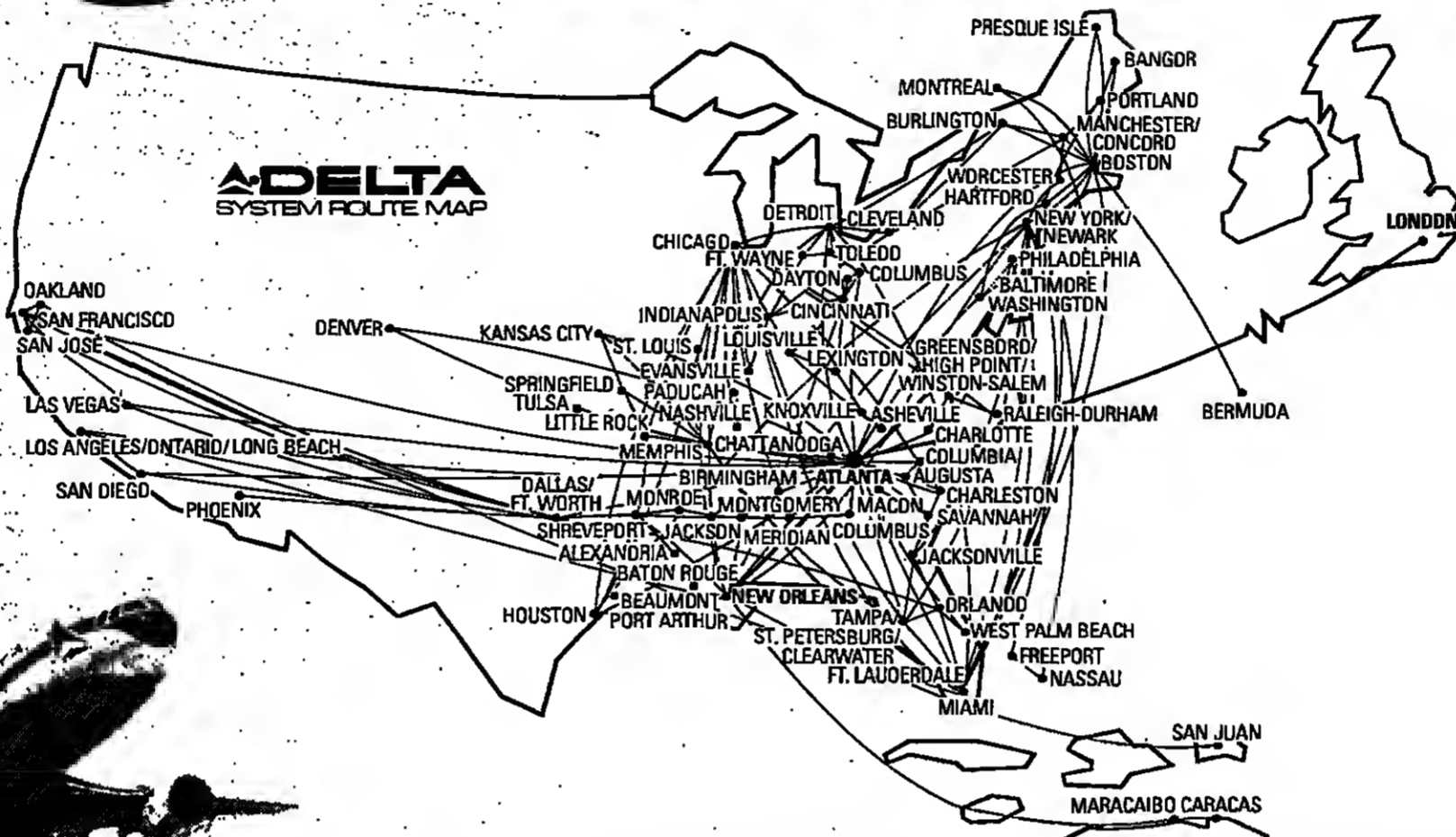
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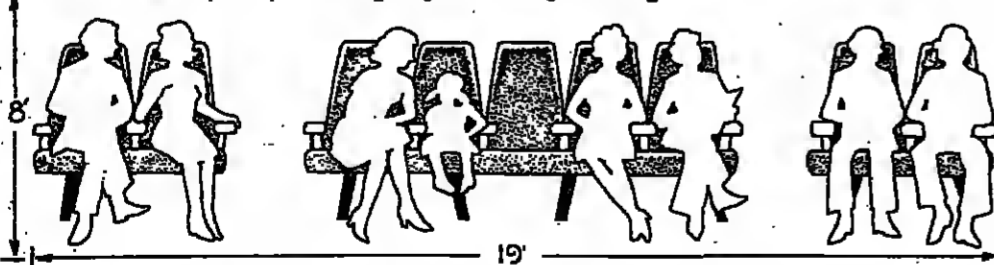
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French Left, French Right

Whichever way the French elections turn out this month, they seem unlikely to lead to any simple or stable new balance of forces. It's quite possible that the left—the alliance of Socialists and Communists—will come to power. But that isn't the only question. The election is also a test of the French voters' reactions to the present style of slow economic growth in Western Europe, after the long boom. The ballot asks them whether it is time to embark on a drastic revision of the traditional relationships between employers and employees.

The first round of voting, next Sunday, is an elimination heat. The final round, a week later, will depend heavily upon the deals struck among the various parties. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's center group has an arrangement with the Gaullist right, according to which the weaker candidate in each constituency will withdraw and throw his votes to the stronger. The idea is to present a united front to the left. There is an off-and-on arrangement of a similar nature between the Communists and Socialists. The present state of their commitments to each other is impossible for any outsider to describe, and their future effect is beyond prediction. But the outcome of the election and the character of the next parliament probably depend on whether the two parties of the left can work together in the run-offs.

Ever since last summer, the Socialists and the Communists have been quarreling savagely with each other over their goals. The source of the trouble is evidently the Communists' fear of being swallowed, or ignored, after the election by the larger Socialist party. But the curious thing about this six months of very public recrimination is that it does not seem to have affected the left's standing in the polls.

In the past French elections, this kind of polling has proved to be remarkably accurate. The polls currently give a significant lead to the left. The last national election in France was for president, in 1974, when Mr. Giscard d'Estaing beat—by a hair's breadth—François Mitterrand, then and now the leader of the Socialist party. This time the French are voting for their National Assembly. But the political climate has shifted

over the past four years, and not in President Giscard d'Estaing's favor. The 1974 election was held in the immediate aftermath of the great oil crisis, and the Europeans' wildly disorganized reactions to it. President Pompidou had been ill that winter—he was dying, as it turned out, of cancer. There was a demand in France for a kind of national leadership that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing promised, and there was deep anxiety then over the inflation that had surged to a rate of more than 15 per cent a year. Today in France there seems to be no sense of sudden emergency, but rather of things going slowly wrong. The government has succeeded in pulling down the inflation rate, but at a considerable price—the unemployment rate is now well over twice as high as it was during the last election. As in most countries, inflation pulls voters to the right, unemployment to the left.

If the left wins, sticks together and manages to form a government, the conflict then becomes constitutional. President Giscard d'Estaing's term has three years still to run. It is totally unclear whether he could work with a parliament dominated by the left and his old rival, Mr. Mitterrand. The Constitution of the Fifth Republic was custom-made for Charles de Gaulle, and in the 20 years since it was instituted the pattern has been one of a strong president who dominated the prime minister and the cabinet. The question now is whether that Constitution would hold up under the strain of a president and a parliament pulling against each other.

There's a widespread impression in Washington that, even if the left wins a majority of the seats in this month's voting, it won't necessarily bring Communists into the French government. This speculation suggests, a bit too easily, that President Giscard d'Estaing would strike a bargain with the Socialists to form a center-left government while the Communists sit out in the cold. That's a possibility, but only a very thin one. It is certainly not likely to happen without a period of long and perilous negotiation and confusion. None of the possible outcomes, in fact, seems to promise a basis for strong and confident government in France.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Shcharansky Case

Jimmy Carter's initial untutored enthusiasm for the human-rights cause—since moderated—is coming to a painful dénouement in a Moscow courtroom. Evidently thinking to begin his crusade in the citadel of darkness, the new President went early on the offensive in defense of embattled rights figures in the Soviet Union. Thus challenged, the Soviet Union responded by, among other crudities, arresting a young dissident and would-be Jewish emigrant, Anatoli Shcharansky, and accusing him of being a CIA agent. Mr. Carter countered by declaring that Mr. Shcharansky never "had any known relationship in a subversive way or otherwise with the CIA." That seems to have given the Kremlin pause, the police arguing that they had gone to a great deal of trouble to concoct a case tarring dissidents and Jews as the tools of U.S. diplomats, correspondents and spies, and could not now turn back, and moderates retorting that too much else in Soviet-U.S. relations would be on the line.

Reports that Mr. Shcharansky will soon be brought to trial indicate that the Kremlin debate on Mr. Shcharansky—which is, of course, a full-scale debate on how to deal with the new U.S. administration—is nearing an end. Presumably all participants felt Soviet pride and internal discipline required that the young computer expert be tried. As to whether the police or the moderates have won the larger argument, that will become evident as we see whether the defendant is formally charged with treason or a lesser offense, whether there is a "show trial,"

whether the CIA allegation is played up, and whether he receives a harsh sentence or is "merely" exiled.

It was leaked in Time magazine this week that Mr. Carter's defense of Mr. Shcharansky notwithstanding, a former dissident who roomed with him a while and then accused him of working with the CIA had himself at one time had a brief fling with the CIA. Our guess is that the leak was meant to preempt a damaging disclosure at a trial. But if anyone needed any further proof of how foolish it is for a president to go around potting his personal prestige on the line in tricky cases like this, here it is.

It is shameful that the Soviet police found it necessary to organize a political charade to smear a few Soviet citizens and perhaps also to undercut détente. If Mr. Carter may have innocently provided some part of their opening, their exploitation of it cannot be condoned. Since the situation has developed as it has, however, the administration must cope with it. That it has done by letting the Russians know that reckless and inhumane treatment of this inflammatory case can only further erode the U.S. taste for across-the-board dealings with the Kremlin. Moscow has also quietly but firmly been put on notice that a harsh playing of the Shcharansky case will chill the tentative but promising stirrings of fresh U.S. interest in expanding trade. For better or worse, a good part of Soviet-U.S. relations now rests on the way the Russians treat this one man.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

A Deficit in Leadership

The U.S. government has still not abandoned its attitude of benign (or malign) neglect of the dollar. Easing U.S. exports at the expense of other countries will not cost any votes. But a crisis of confidence between the United States and Europe, perhaps accompanied by harm to those few countries still capable of bearing some of the world's economic burdens, cannot be in the interests of the United States. This is not the only field in which U.S. indecision is discernible. In East Africa, for example, the U.S. voice is weak, while in Rhodesia it is contradictory. In these and other respects, one might have expected a different working of leadership.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 9, 1903

NEW YORK—The donor of \$1 million to Barnard College is not, as first rumored, John D. Rockefeller, but Mrs. Anderson, wife of the well-known artist, Abram A. Anderson, and a daughter of the late Jeremiah Millbank, who was left a fortune of \$10 million. Mrs. Anderson has given largely, but quietly, for educational purposes in the last few years.

Fifty Years Ago

March 9, 1928

RENO, Nev.—Divorce decrees granted in Reno in 1927 totaled 1,624, according to an official compilation. In 1926, the decrees totaled 770. For cruelty, 889 decrees were granted last year; for desertion, 332; for nonsupport, 336; for insanity, 41; for drunkenness, 2, and there were 24 annulments. Six hundred of the decrees went to men and 1,024 to women.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).



Warsaw: A Day Without Sunset

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS.—The longest day in the history of Communist Poland is March 8, 1968. It dawned six weeks before that date and its sun still has not set.

It began on Jan. 30, 1968, when the play "The Ancestors" was removed from the repertoire of the National Theater of Warsaw. Written 150 years earlier by Adam Mickiewicz, it is a masterpiece of the Polish romantic period and it is a hymn to liberty protesting the czarist occupation. At the beginning of 1968, after 23 years of Communist control, it became an allusion to the odd relations between Poland and the Soviet Union.

When the curtain came down on the play for the last time, about 200 students marched to the Mickiewicz monument in the center of Warsaw to protest the censorship. But the police were there waiting. A few days later, it was the turn of writers to protest the banning of patriotic literature from the National Theater.

Provocation

As the tension grew, Gen. Mieczyslaw Moczar, the head of the police—and a representative element of the most hard-line faction of the Communist party—saw an opportunity that he did not want to miss and turned to provocation. The party ordered two students, Adam Michnik and Henryk Sienkiewicz, charged with "inciting unrest," to be expelled from the university.

On March 8, at noon, a crowd of students of Warsaw University assembled to protest both the widespread censorship and the expulsion of the two students. The meeting was calm and orderly until several buses of "civilian" soldiers in swinging clubs. Hundreds of students were beaten in the melee that ensued. Gen. Moczar's campaign of provocation was getting results: The students decided to take to the streets.

The following day, students at other universities throughout Poland voted to follow suit: A wave of strikes and sit-ins hit the country. For the Communist party hardliners the moment had come to act. The police announced that the nation was in danger and the government threatened that socialism was being threatened. The government-controlled press published the names of those "responsible" for the unrest and all the names were Jewish.

The head of the Communist party at the time, Wladyslaw Gomulka, no longer able to contain the situation, supported the sequence of events as rallies and meetings were held in factories and offices under such slogans as: "Send the Kikes to Dayan" and "Down With the Zionist Fifth Column."

Scapgoats

The hardliners had found their scapegoats and set off a drastic purge of intellectuals and Jews. The repression that followed first affected youths and intellectuals before forcing thousands of Polish Jews—who had survived the Nazi holocaust—to flee into exile. Poland then entered one of the darkest ages of its thousand-year history.

Ten years later, that notorious day lingers on as a legend grows about it and its nefarious effects are still being felt.

The anti-Semitism launched on this longest day was perhaps the most odious of its aspects. Wladyslaw Bielecki, a friend of Gomulka and a former minister of education, summed it up: "Although anti-Semitism has existed

in Poland at different times, never before was the hatred of Jews part of the doctrine of the state."

Nevertheless, as the history of the last 10 years has amply demonstrated, the fate of the Jews—no matter how tragic—was not what was at stake in March, 1968. The events were an acute symptom of a chronic disease: The degeneration of Polish socialism, which, in reaching out for a "contact with the masses," had no qualms about using slogans of the most reactionary of obscurantists nor about seeking the help of authentic fascists. All this succeeded only in giving birth to a Polish variety of neo-fascism.

Corruption

The issue of the Jews was only incidental. The real objective was the fate of 25 million Poles. The "Aryan" blood spilled in December, 1970, and in June, 1976 (when Poland was Judenrein—that is, free of Jews) the corruption, political slavery and the destruction of the national culture can be shown as evidence.

This "governing machine" based on oppression, hypocrisy and corruption is beyond repair. "Everything that is really important and interesting," a source in Warsaw said recently, "can exist only outside of the official system. In literature, it is the samizdat; in publication, it is the samizdat; in education, it is the independent university, which functions side by side with the official education network."

Heirs

March, 1968, also has its heirs. The extraordinary opposition in Poland today—unique in Eastern Europe—grew out of March, 1968. Gomulka, Moczar and the others have disappeared in the trashcan of history, but Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik and dozens of veterans of March, 1968, continue to stand up against the oppressors and to lead the civil rights struggle in their country.

Letters

A-Power in U.S.

I was disturbed to read Joseph Kraft's article urging expanded use of nuclear power in the United States (ET, March 1). Almost every paragraph reads as though Mr. Kraft is a lobbyist for the nuclear power industry. If this is so, he should reveal his affiliations, so that an article so gravely misleading can be judged in its true light.

In insisting that to solve the nuclear waste problem all we need do is "stash the stuff in new containers" he is wrong. No safe way exists of disposing of these radioactive materials. From the moment they are created for countless centuries these wastes remain deadly to man. You can't tip them over the back fence and forget about them; they remain, bringing with them threats of cancer, mutation, sterility in living things and barrenness in the soil.

Existing storage facilities are leaking already. To create more of these monstrous materials so casually is to expose us to permanent risks which are incalculable—certainly Mr. Kraft with

Mr. Michnik, one of the professors of the independent university, who was arrested at least five times last month alone, was put on trial for the first time in January, 1968. Before being sentenced to three and a half years in jail, he declared to the judge: "I want only to open the windows of our house on the side where the sun is shining."

Ten years later, he still has not succeeded, but he is still trying.

Mr. Unger is a columnist for the International Herald Tribune.

A Way Out of a Kafka Nightmare

By Jonathan Power

LONDON.—Do you make beds in a furniture factory? Or tighten bolts on a car assembly line? Or sell stocks in one of your bank's one thousand branches? Or even write for a large daily newspaper? Then read Franz Kafka's novel, "The Castle."

Mr. K, the land surveyor, has been hired by the "authorities," but nobody can tell him why or for what. He asks everyone he meets to give him an explanation. All tell him: "Unfortunately we have no need of a land surveyor. There would not be the least use for one here."

Mr. K's frustration mounts. He attempts to meet the decision makers. He approaches various people who evidently carry some weight, but every time he is undermined by others who tell him: "You haven't once up till now come into real contact with our authorities. All these consultations are merely illusory, but owing to your ignorance... you take them to be real."

Mr. K fails to do any real work. But he receives a letter from the castle: "The surveying work which you have carried out thus far has my recognition... do not slacken your efforts! Bring your work to a successful conclusion. Any interruption would displease me... I shall not forget you."

Fortunately, only a minority of us live in totally Kafkaesque situations all the time, but many of us experience it some of the time.

Small is beautiful, but also profitable, the carpenter said. That is also the message of a new study written for the British Fabian Society by Nicholas Falk, "Think Small: Enterprise and the Economy." His thesis is that part of the explanation for Britain's lagging industrial growth is that it has less small firms than anywhere else in Europe or North America.

Big organizations, the pamphlet argues, suffer from tremendous stoppages and resistance to more efficient working methods. In other words, the all-pervasive from work is more advanced, more understanding and more counterproductive than in the smaller firms.

So against this, small firms are more flexible in meeting new and specialized demands. They are more likely to innovate. They also give a higher return on assets than large firms. Count it in that after two centuries of striving for bigness, for assembly lines, linear programming and mass production, industrial society is now sinking under the featureless weight of its uniformity? That is probably taking the argument too far. To produce cars in one's backyard, or even at Volvo's nonconformist plant, is a difficult business. Yet there are whole areas of industrial life which can be disaggregated into more human components.

Governments to their credit have begun to see the force of these arguments. In the United States, small businesses got 33 per cent of government contracts in 1976. In Britain, the tax base against small businesses has recently been reduced. The EEC Commission is drawing up plans to reverse the rapid decline of the small firm throughout the European Community.

Barbara Ward once wrote that man inhabits two worlds: "One is the natural world of plants and animals, of soils and air and waters which preceded him by billions of years and of which he is a part. The other is the world of social institutions and artifacts he builds for himself, using his tools and engines, his science and his dreams to fashion an environment, obedient to his man purpose and direction."

I cannot help feel that the real purpose of the second world is to match the harmony of the first. Going small should be a step along that way.

time and all of us on occasions have wondered if it is going to end up like this. My bed-maker is one of these persons.

But first a word of explanation. Not long ago, after years of sleeping on a mattress on a floor, I decided to buy my first bed. After many false leads I found what I'd always dreamed of, but never guessed would still be possible: a bed made by a craftsman in a small workshop. He explained to me that he used to work in a large furniture factory but had pulled out after years of serving "The Castle." He never knew who he was making the furniture for, where it went, and who didn't. Often he didn't know who didn't. Often he didn't know who didn't. Often he didn't know who didn't.

Now he has his own workshop making beds of good pine, solid and elegant. Each one shaped to suit the customer's desires. I, being 6 foot 1, ordered a long bed with a high back rest so that I could sit up comfortably and read the Herald Tribune in the morning and Kafka at night. The bed-maker, his wife, his half-dozen assistants, his shop behind King Cross Station—all this impressed me. But what overwhelmed me was the price—a mere \$180, less than the cheapest plastic and steel substitute in the furniture store in Oxford Street or the Holloway Road.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 8

- 12 Month - Stock					- 12 Month - Stock					- 12 Month - Stock					- 12 Month - Stock				
High	Low	Chg	Vol	Clse	High	Low	Chg	Vol	Clse	High	Low	Chg	Vol	Clse	High	Low	Chg	Vol	Clse
37 1/2	37 1/2	0	1	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0	1	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0	1	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0	1	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	0	1	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0	1	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0	1	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0	1	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	0	1	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0	1	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0	1	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0	1	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	0	1	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0	1	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0	1	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0	1	37 1/2
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977 Report

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Transamerica Title Insurance Company achieved record profits and revenues aided by an active real estate market, particularly in the West, where its operations are concentrated.

In the entertainment field, United Artists reported an all-time high in operating earnings and an industry record in worldwide theatrical revenues. A number of films, including "Rocky," which won the Academy Award for Best Picture, contributed to the success story.

Trans International Airlines, our charter air carrier, showed substantially higher earnings for 1977 as the result of continued demand for low cost passenger travel and a strong increase in cargo revenues.

Budget Rent a Car had its best year to date with advances in revenues, earnings and fleet size. The Budget system continued to expand with new airport locations and overseas licenses.

Delaval Turbine enjoyed its third consecutive year of record profits and revenues. Delaval is a major supplier of engineered products to the energy, aerospace, marine, petrochemical and process control markets.

Cash Dividend Increase. Transamerica boosted its common stock dividend 21 percent in 1977 to an annual rate of 80 cents per share. The action marked the 16th consecutive year of dividend increases to shareholders who have maintained their investments in Transamerica.

R.O.E. Consolidated operating earnings showed an after-tax return on average equity of 17.5 percent for 1977.

Outlook. The prospects for Transamerica's businesses remain promising. We enter 1978—our 50th year—in strong financial condition and with sustained demand for our services and products.

John R. Beckett
Chairman and President
Transamerica

For a copy of our annual report write:
Corporate Relations Department, Transamerica Corporation,
600 Montgomery St., San Francisco, CA 94111.

1977 Report

• Our consumer lending company, Transamerica Financial, which operates more than 500 offices of Pacific Finance Loans in the U.S., had its best year ever.

Transamerica Title Insurance Company achieved record profits and revenues aided by an active real estate market, particularly in the West, where its opera-

tions are concentrated.

In the entertainment field, United Artists reported an all-time high in operating earnings and an industry record in worldwide theatrical revenues. A number of films, including "Rocky," which won the Academy Award for Best Picture, contributed to the success story.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

May	81.00	81.75
Jul	81.87	81.87
Aug	79.45	79.45

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The opening of this branch, operational since last March, 1978, strengthens BNP's network in Federal Germany. This was until now only covered by two other branches in FRANKFURT/MAIN and SAARBRÜCKEN, the latter comprising branches in SAARLOUIS and HOMBURG (Saarl.).

DÜSSELDORF is one of the most important towns in the North Rhine-Westphalia Land, and is a pole of attraction for many of the French companies in the Federal German Republic.

It is also an important centre of international commerce and particularly Franco-German trade. This is due to the presence of a large number of French companies and foreign companies subsidiaries 45% of all the French companies in Federal Germany.

and will give its assistance in particular:

- to the French companies in the North Rhine-Westphalia Land;
- to the German companies of this region which have set up branches in France or in countries where BNP operates,
- to the multinational companies with a branch or a subsidiary in its area.

The BNP's DUSSELDORF branch, managed by Mr. Michael von AUFSCHNATTER and his assistant Mr. Jack METAYER, is at the following address:

34-36 Bertliner Allee, 4000 DUSSELDORF.

BROWNINVEST
Société Anonyme
Registered Office: 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.
R.C. Luxembourg B-9271

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above named company will be held at 2, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, at 3:00 p.m. on March 29th, 1978, with the following agenda:

1. Approval and ratification of an Agreement dated January 31st, 1978, between the above named company and Capital International Fund S.A. a corporation organized and existing under the Laws of Luxembourg with its principal office at 37 Rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg; by which:

1b) below, a price per share equal to the net asset value per share of Capital International Fund S.A. calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement as at such date as may be agreed by the company and Capital International Fund S.A.; and

2. Dissolution of the company and appointment of a Liquidator.
3. Instructions to the Liquidator to give effect to the above mentioned agreement and to distribute the shares of Capital International Fund for fractional entitlements to all shareholders of the company.
4. Suspension of the repurchase of the shares of the company with effect from the last preceding valuation date of the currency.

In accordance with Luxembourg law, Resolutions 1 and 2 proposed at the Extraordinary General Meeting will require the concurrence of holders of 2/3rds of the total number of shares represented at the meeting, provided that shares not represented at the meeting up to a maximum of 1/3 of the total number of shares outstanding will be deemed to be represented and to shares outstanding.

Shareholders may vote at the meeting by proxy, by completing the form of proxy which is enclosed in the circular letter of the company to its shareholders. In order to be valid, all forms of proxy must reach the company at 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, not later than 3:00 p.m. on March 28th, 1978.

Copies of a circular letter to the shareholders of the company are available on request at the Head Office of the company, 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

1

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